



Australian Government

**Great Barrier Reef
Marine Park Authority**

DOUGLAS SHOAL REMEDICATION PROJECT

Sediment Sampling Field Report

June 2019



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Published by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority

ISBN 978-0-6483571-2-4

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A catalogue record is available for this publication from the National Library of Australia

This publication should be cited as:

Advisian 2019, *Douglas Shoal remediation project: Sediment sampling field report*, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, Townsville.

Comments and enquiries about this document are welcomed and should be addressed to:



Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
Director of Reef Interventions
280 Flinders Street
(PO Box 1379)
Townsville QLD 4810, Australia

Phone: (07) 4750 0700
Email: info@gbbrmpa.gov.au
www.gbbrmpa.gov.au

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Sediment Sampling Field Report

Douglas Shoal Remediation Project

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority

3 June 2019

Advisian

Level 31, 12 Creek Street
Brisbane Qld 4000
Australia

advisian.com

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Report No: 301001-02112-EN-REP-0001 - Sediment Sampling Field Report

Rev	Description	Author	Review	Advisian Approval	Date
0	Issued for use				3/06/19

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- Appendix C Dive Logs

Publication note: Appendix B and C not publicly released

1 Background

The bulk carrier 'Shen Neng 1' ran aground on Douglas Shoal in April 2010 and remained on the reef for 10-days before being re-floated. The total area directly impacted was approximately 42 ha which makes this incident the largest ship grounding scar known in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, and possibly the largest reef-related direct shipping impact in the world. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA) established the Douglas Shoal Remediation Project (the Project) in late 2016 with funds from a court settlement associated with the grounding incident.

The Project has as its primary desired outcome that remediation activities support natural recovery at Douglas Shoal.

GBRMPA has identified three key concerns for the ongoing natural recovery in the grounding footprint at Douglas Shoal:

- Antifouling paint (AFP) – previous estimates are that up to 20 tonnes of AFP may have been scraped from the vessel and left on Douglas Shoal as large and small flakes of paint
- Rubble – significant amounts of rubble of various sizes were generated across the impact area by the vessel grounding
- Compaction – the previously complex topography of the site was 'ground down' to a relatively flat topography by the vessel.

Findings from studies undertaken at Douglas Shoal since the grounding were compiled and summarised in the Douglas Shoal Preliminary Site Assessment Report (Costen et al 2017). The report identified that no data are available for 77% of the grounding footprint and surmised that the distribution of physical damage and contamination is focused at four quite distinct areas, described as areas A, C, E and F. The report indicated that these areas represent priorities for further investigation and possible remediation.

In October 2018, Advisian were awarded a contract to provide Planning and Project Management services to GBRMPA for the Douglas Shoal Remediation Project. The planning services include the conduct of targeted fieldwork at Douglas Shoal within the grounding footprint and surrounds, followed by desktop investigations which will include remediation area delineation and options analysis.

The targeted field work includes two main components:

- Seafloor sediment sampling and subsequent laboratory analysis for both physical and chemical characteristics of sediment within the grounding footprint and surrounding areas
- Visual seafloor surveys to examine the extent of the physical damage and to characterise the benthic structure both inside and outside the grounding footprint.

This Field Report is concerned with describing the sediment sampling fieldwork.

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of the sediment sampling fieldwork were to:

- Address critical knowledge gaps regarding seafloor substrate including (particularly) depth of rubble, composition and Particle Size Distribution (PSD) of sediments and extent of AFP contamination
- Support finalisation of the priority remediation areas and establishment of remediation objectives
- Support establishment of a Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement (MERI) framework for the Project including through development of a georeferenced system to support future fieldwork and remediation management activities
- Facilitate knowledge capture in a systematic manner such that it may be shared and inform other remediation efforts.

1.2 Scope

Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the approved Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) (Advisian, 2018). Minor variations to the SAP occurred during the planning and the execution of the field work. These were based on technical considerations, along with logistical and health and safety learnings identified through a scouting trip to Douglas Shoal in January 2019 and during the sediment sampling fieldwork in March 2019.

This report describes the sediment sampling fieldwork, is factual in nature and contains limited analysis of data captured in the field. The report does not describe results of laboratory analysis, or any assessment of these.

1.3 Report structure

This report has been structured to address the requirements of the contract between GBRMPA and Advisian for the fieldwork reports and includes:

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- Daily logs for weather conditions, work tasks and person-hours worked
- Summary of sampling/surveys conducted and their preliminary findings
- Opportunistic observations that may be relevant for the Project
- Implications of the above findings for remediation planning or operational works
- Observations of unique or protected flora and fauna
- Observations on human visitation (commercial fishing, recreational fishing, low-level flights, etc)
- Observations on unusual conditions, such as visible flood plumes, oil slicks, coral spawn
- Evidence of natural recovery or colonisation of damaged/contaminated locations
- Lessons learned, issues or incidents experienced and opportunities for improvement in future
- Preliminary/selected photographs, videos, Geographic Information System (GIS) files or other data collected during fieldwork (relevant to key implications).

General observations were made at sediment sampling sites including:

- Evidence of any damage, metal or paint flakes
- Current state
- Visibility
- Sediment type
- Replicate measurements of the depth of sediment at the sampling site and surrounds
- Issues with sampling.

These general observations are also described in this report where relevant.

2 Field trip details

The sediment collection field trip was originally scheduled for December 2018. Delays due to the passage of several cyclones and adverse marine weather during the subsequent months meant the first possible weather window for mobilisation did not present itself until March 2019.

2.1 Daily activity

The sediment sampling field work was conducted over a 17-day period between the 6th and the 22nd of March 2019 (including mobilisation and demobilisation). Summary information regarding daily activities is provided in Table 2-1. The retrieval, download and redeployment of two Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (ADCP) units was also completed during this trip. Although this is not the focus of this report, summary detail regarding this ADCP activity is provided below.

Further and more detailed information regarding daily activities is provided in the Appendices as follows:

- Appendix A – **Site specific sediment collection details** which includes the date and time of sediment collection, sea state and weather conditions, current state, underwater visibility, sediment type, evidence of any damage, metal or paint flakes, replicate measurements of the depth of sediment at the sampling site and surrounds and any issues with sampling
- Appendix B – **Daily logs** of activities detailing the pre-start meeting and specific times of all daily activities
- Appendix C – **Dive logs** which outline every dive undertaken including time of dive, time taken, location and diver.

Table 2-1 Summary of daily activity

Day	Date	Weather conditions	Activity
1	Wednesday 6 March	N/A	Advisian and subcontractors mobilise to Gladstone. Provisioning of the vessels White Shark and Eastern Voyager. The vessel Brynda departs Mackay and steams to North West Island via Yeppoon. Hyperbaric chamber induction for Subsea staff.
2	Thursday 7 March	SE wind 10-15kts, gusting 15-20kts, 1-1.5m swell	Eastern Voyager induction for all personnel. Eastern Voyager, White Shark and personnel depart Gladstone for North West Island at 0900. All vessels (including Brynda) arrive at North West island at 1600.

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Day	Date	Weather conditions	Activity
3	Friday 8 March	SE wind 10-15kts, gusting 15-20kts, 1-1.5m swell, squally rain periods	Sediment sampling
4	Saturday 9 March	SE wind 10kts shifting NW in afternoon 10kts, 1.0m swell	Sediment sampling
5	Sunday 10 March	NE wind 10kts 1.0m swell	Sediment sampling
6	Monday 11 March	NE wind 10kts 1.0m swell	Sediment sampling
7	Tuesday 12 March	NE wind 10kts 1.0m swell in the morning, gusty storm in the afternoon evening Southerly winds 20-30kts, 2.0m swell	Sediment sampling
8	Wednesday 13 March	NE wind 10kts 1.0m swell	Standby Day
9	Thursday 14 March	NE wind 10kts <1.0m swell	Sediment sampling and ADCP retrieval and download
10	Friday 15 March	NE wind 10kts <1.0m swell	Sediment sampling
11	Saturday 16 March	NE wind 10kts <1.0m swell	Sediment sampling and ADCP deployment
12	Sunday 17 March	NE wind 10kts <1.0m swell	Sediment sampling
13	Monday 18 March	Variable wind <10kts <1.0m swell	Sediment sampling
14	Tuesday 19 March	Variable wind <10kts <1.0m swell	Sediment sampling
15	Wednesday 20 March	Variable wind <10kts <1.0m swell	Sediment sampling

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Day	Date	Weather conditions	Activity
16	Thursday 21 March	NE wind 10kts <1.0m swell	All vessels and personnel depart North West Island at 0600. All vessels arrive back in Gladstone at 1400.
17	Friday 22 March	N/A	Advisian and subcontractors demobilise to base

2.2 Vessels and personnel

Three vessels were utilised during the field trip, the 'Eastern Voyager' the 'Brynda' and the 'White Shark' and each is briefly described below:

- The Eastern Voyager a 22m long single hull steel vessel was the designated 'mother ship' where all personnel slept and ate breakfast and dinner. The Eastern Voyager was primarily anchored at North West Island during the trip except during crew changeovers, to drop off samples at Heron Island, and for ADCP retrieval and deployment at Douglas Shoal.
- The Brynda a 12m long single hull aluminium vessel was the designated dive operations vessel where up to 12 personnel performed the collection and processing of the sediment samples.
- The White Shark a 6m long twin hull fiberglass Sharkcat-style vessel supported the Brynda-based dive operations. The White Shark dropped and retrieved surface marker floats at each of the designated sediment sampling sites and provided crew and general support.

Figure 2-1 shows an aerial view of Brynda and White Shark positioned over Douglas Shoal.

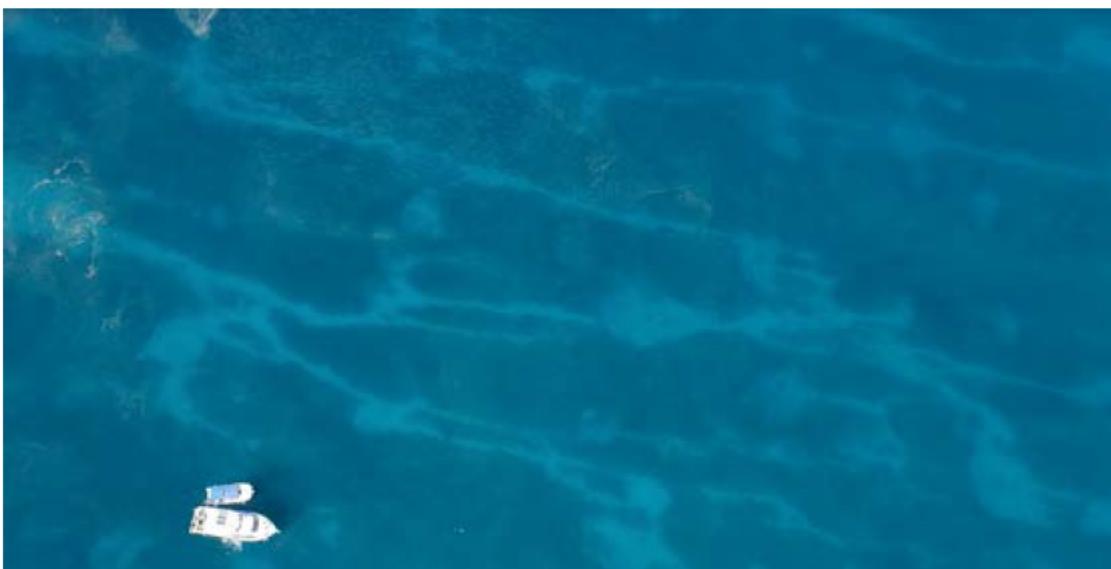


Figure 2-1 Aerial view of 'Brynda' and 'White Shark' positioned over Douglas Shoal

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Publication note: Personal names removed

A host of specialist personnel were present on the field trip as summarised in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 List of personnel, roles and dates of deployment

Name	Role	Company	Dates
[REDACTED]	Advisian Field Representative and Field Operations Lead Principal Marine Scientist, Skipper, Diver	Advisian	Entire Trip
[REDACTED]	ADCP Lead Senior Marine Scientist	Advisian	8 th – 12 th March
[REDACTED]	Subsea Field Representative*, Subsea Dive Superintendent* Dive Operations Lead, Dive Supervisor, Skipper, Diver	Subsea	Entire Trip
[REDACTED]	Diver, Skipper	Subsea	Entire Trip
[REDACTED]	Dive Supervisor, Skipper, Diver,	Subsea	Entire Trip
[REDACTED]	Diver, Skipper, Dive Medical Technician	Subsea	Entire Trip
[REDACTED]	Diver	Subsea	Entire Trip
[REDACTED]	USBL Operator	Subsea	Entire Trip
[REDACTED]	General Hand	Gidarjil (Contracted to Subsea)	Entire Trip
[REDACTED]	General Hand	Gidarjil (Contracted to Subsea)	Entire Trip
[REDACTED]	Skipper (Eastern Voyager)	Tura Charters (Contracted to Subsea)	6 th – 17 th March
[REDACTED]	Skipper (Eastern Voyager)	Tura Charters (Contracted to Subsea)	Entire Trip

Name	Role	Company	Dates
█	Deckhand/Cook (Eastern Voyager)	Tura Charters (Contracted to Subsea)	Entire Trip
█	Skipper (Eastern Voyager)	Tura Charters (Contracted to Subsea)	17 th – 21 st March
█	Managing Director	Subsea	19 th – 20 th March
█	Assistant Director/ Observer	GBRMPA	18 th – 21 st March
█	Observer	Gidarjil	18 th – 21 st March

*NB While █ was Subsea’s designated representative, designated Health Safety and Environmental (HSE) management roles rotated dependent on the vessels being used, the skipper in charge of vessels and dive operations team rotation.

2.3 Summary of sampling

2.3.1 Sediment sampling method

2.3.1.1 Sample collection

Typical field operations for the collection of sediment are described in the steps set out below and are illustrated in Figure 2-2 to Figure 2-10.

1. During the pre-start meetings the day’s activities would be planned and the previous day’s ‘lessons learnt’ communicated. Sites selected for the day’s sampling would be chosen based on the current, depth and sea state predicted for the day e.g. deeper sites would be targeted during low tidal states and vice versa to maximise dive times.
2. The two work vessels, White Shark and Brynda would depart North West Island, fully provisioned for the day between 0600 and 0800. Provisioning was made to avoid or minimise the need for transfers of gear or personnel at Douglas Shoal due to the risk associated with vessel to vessel transfers at the shoal. The White Shark was crewed by a Skipper and one general hand. The Brynda was crewed by all other specialist personnel.
3. Vessels would arrive at Douglas Shoal after 1.5hrs travel time. During this time the diver gear and sediment sampling equipment would be prepared and double checked if the weather and sea-state allowed.
4. The White Shark would navigate using pre-determined positions as outlined in the SAP using a Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) to the first planned sediment sampling site and lower a marker bout attached to a weight and anchor. In the event the GPS position was not located on a sediment patch (visible from the surface) the float and weight would be deployed on the nearest sediment patch.

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5. The Ultra Short Baseline (USBL) system would be started on the Brynda 30 minutes prior to the first dive to allow for the system to boot up and attain the satellite fix. Once the vessel arrived in the vicinity (within 100m) of the first site as indicated by the marker buoy deployed by the 'White Shark' the USBL transducer would be attached to the pole and lowered into the water.
6. Divers would fully kit up (tank, communications, shark shield, USBL transponder etc.) and all gear was checked and rechecked by the dive attendant and dive supervisor and noted on the dive log. Sediment sampling equipment would be cleaned, and camera gear checked and passed to the diver and attached.
7. Once all was ready including the USBL system the Brynda would carefully approach the marker float, the diver would stand on the duckboard at the rear of the boat with all required equipment to undertake the task.
8. Once the diver was adjacent to the float the vessel would be put in neutral and the diver notified by the attendant.
9. The diver would enter the water, swim to the float, indicate he was descending the line and attach himself to the line. The Brynda would coast clear then reengage the engine at a safe distance from the diver. The communication transducer would be lowered into the water at the front of the vessel and communications with the diver checked by the Dive Supervisor. Time of entry would be noted on the log.
10. The diver would descend to the seafloor and communicate the depth once bottom was reached and then again when sediment sampling began. At this point the USBL operator would save the position of the diver and inform the Dive Supervisor.
11. The diver would fill the tube with sediment and place a stopper over the open end of the sample tube. The diver then captures a full 360 degrees panorama of the site on the GoPro camera.
12. Once the diver had collected the sample and completed five sediment depth measurements (by hammering in a marked stainless-steel rod into the sediment) he would communicate to the Dive Supervisor he had finished. The Dive Supervisor would check with the Skipper and USBL operator that they were happy for the diver to leave bottom, and then communicate this to the diver.
13. Once instructed, the diver would leave the bottom and proceed slowly to the surface while the Brynda would proceed slowly back toward the surface marker.
14. During this process the 'White Shark' will have deployed a second marker on the next site to be sampled, ensuring the deployment of the marker will not interfere with the dive operations which are underway.
15. While the Brynda approaches the diver and marker, the dive attendant maintains close watch on the surface bubbles which provide a close approximation of the diver location. Once the Brynda is within 50m of the diver the engines are disengaged until the diver is seen and communicates to the Dive Supervisor that they are on the surface.
16. Once the diver is on the surface the Brynda approaches the diver and when within 15m disengages the engine and the dive attendant tosses a float line to the diver, the diver disengages from the float line and is pulled (and swims) by the dive attendant toward the rear of the vessel.
17. The diver grabs hold of the rear ladder and passes up all equipment including the sediment sampling tube, the camera and the stainless-steel rod to the dive attendant and sediment sampler. The diver turns off the shark shield and climb out of the water with support of the dive attendant.
18. Once clear of the water and safely back on the vessel the dive attendant yells all clear and the vessel is free to engage and proceed to the next site.

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19. Once the Brynda is well clear (>50m) the White Shark retrieves the marker float/weight and anchor from the completed site and proceeds to the next site on the list to deploy the marker.



Figure 2-2 The Brynda and White Shark travelling to Douglas Shoal



Figure 2-3 The dive team preparing the dive equipment

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Figure 2-4 USBL pole prior to deployment

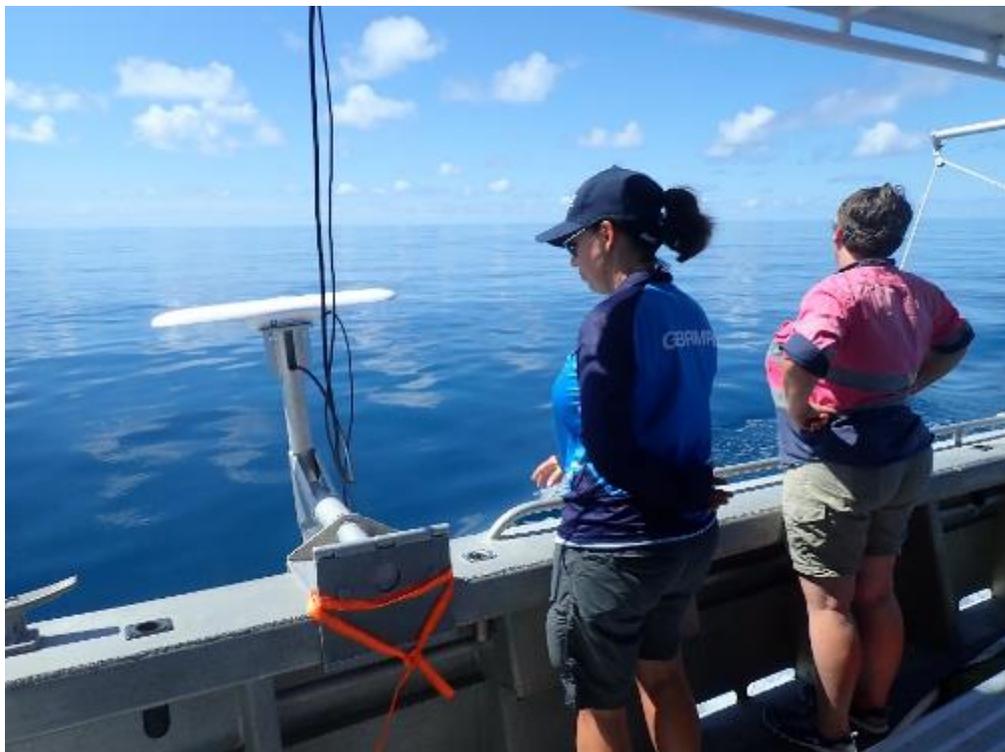


Figure 2-5 The USBL pole once deployed showing the navigational unit on top

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Figure 2-6 Diver prepares for diving and undergoing pre-dive checks



Figure 2-7 Fully kitted diver preparing to enter the water

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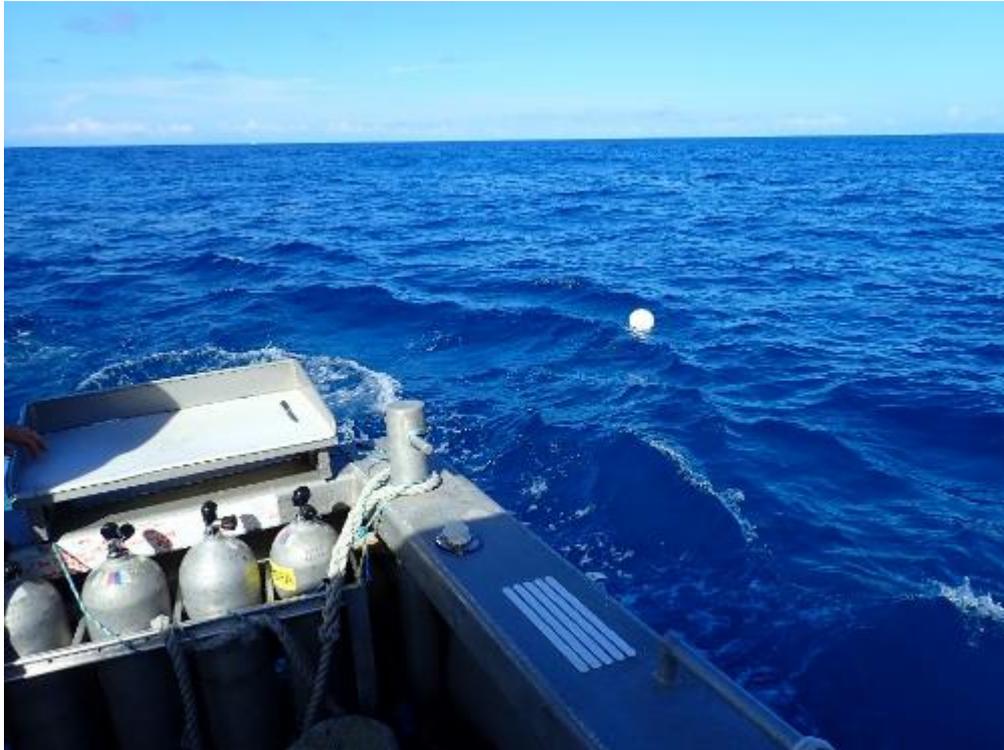


Figure 2-8 Brynda alongside site marker float as diver (out of view) enters the water



Figure 2-9 USBL operator in action

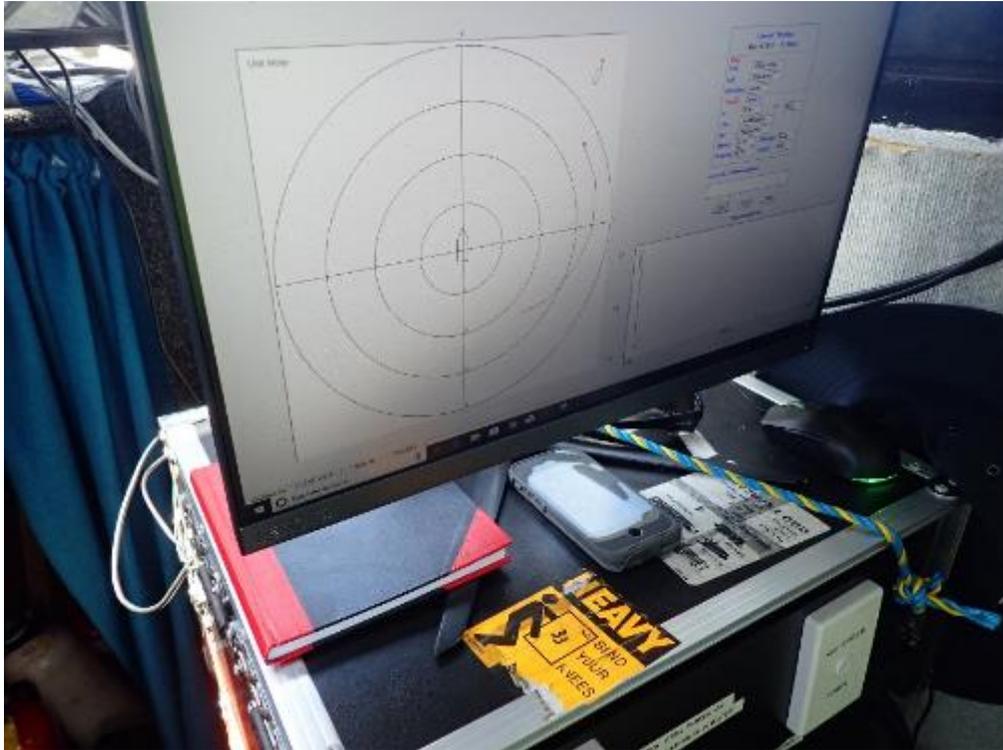


Figure 2-10 Close up of USBL system recording the location and movements of the divers

2.3.1.2 Sample processing

The typical sample processing steps are described below and are illustrated in Figure 2-11 to Figure 2-14:

1. At the start of the day just before sampling begins all equipment (bowls, spoons, and sample tubes) would be cleaned and rinsed ready for use. The sampler would don latex gloves to ensure no sunscreen or other contamination sources are transferred to the sample.
2. The appropriate number of jars and zip-lock bags would be labelled according to which site the sample was being collected from and the sampling details (date, time, weather, sampler site identification, depth etc.) recorded in the field book, with a separate sheet for each site.
3. The sediment tube full of sediment would be handed from the dive attendant to the sampler and the seawater trapped in the top of the sample tube decanted overboard, with care taken to ensure no sediment is tipped out.
4. The sample would be carefully tipped into a large clean stainless-steel mixing bowl and the sampling tube set aside.
5. Prior to mixing, a site-specific sediment sampling sheet with a measurement scale and which is marked with the sample identification, date and time is placed in the mixing bowl with the sediment and a photo is taken of the sheet and sample. The sheet is removed, and two more photos are taken to form the sediment log.

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6. Sediment samples were then processed as per the SAP (Advisian, 2018) and summarised below:
 - a. Field sampling procedures, conforming to Appendix F Field and laboratory quality assurance and quality control of the National Assessment Guidelines for Dredging (NAGD) (Commonwealth of Australia, 2009) were carried out to minimise the potential for cross contamination and preserve the sample integrity.
 - b. The sediment samples were processed on board the support vessel by an experienced Advisian staff member. The sediment from each site was placed in an uncontaminated stainless-steel bowl and mixed thoroughly using a clean stainless-steel or plastic spoon. Sediment samples for tributyltin (TBT), Zineb and metals were then placed into appropriate jars.
 - c. At sites where physical (particle size distribution (PSD) and settleability) samples were taken, these were placed in plastic zip lock bags using a stainless steel or plastic spoon.
 - d. Care was taken to ensure a similar volume of sediment for chemical and physical analyses was collected from each site.
 - e. Consistent chain of custody measures were implemented during dives, return to vessel and storage for collected samples e.g. all samples were placed immediately into eskies containing ice and kept at $<6^{\circ}\text{C}$ out of direct light, transferred to the freezer on the Eastern Voyager and transferred frozen to the ALS laboratory in Gladstone via Heron island.
 - f. The samples were logged and then transferred in a frozen state to Brisbane for analysis.



Figure 2-11 Sample processing setup on board the Brynda

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Figure 2-12 Sampling tube full of sediment ready for decanting and transfer to mixing bowl

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Figure 2-13 Sediment log sheet with unmixed sample from sample site CX-2



Figure 2-14 Close up of sediment sample in the mixing bowl from site CX-2

2.3.2 Laboratory information

A summary of the primary (ALS) and secondary (NMI) laboratory workorders and their status at 9 May 2019 are provided in Table 2-3 and Table 2-4, respectively. Phase II laboratory analysis (as per NAGD) for contaminants and PSD from all sites sampled have been reported, with data yet to be collated and analysed. Phase III bioavailability (elutriate) analysis (as per NAGD) on 50 sediment samples for Zineb, TBT and (where applicable) copper and zinc are yet to be reported.

Table 2-3 Summary of primary laboratory (ALS) workorder status

Workorder	Matrix	Analysis Assigned	Due Date
EB1906974	15 Sediment / 5 Water (rinsate)	Metals, TBT & Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Completed
EB1906947	34 Sediment	Metals, TBT & TOC	Completed
EB1906960	32 Sediment	Metals, TBT & TOC	Completed
EB1906964	41 Sediment	Metals, TBT & TOC	Completed
EB1906987	38 Sediment	PSD & Settling Rate	Completed
EB1907617	27 Sediment	Metals, TBT & TOC	Completed
EB1906986	10 Sediment	PSD & Settling Rate	Completed
EB1907620	36 Sediment	Metals, TBT & TOC	Completed
EB1908498	7 Sediment	Elutriate Re-batch - TBT & Zineb	Completed
EB1907623	31 Sediment	Metals, TBT & TOC	Completed
EB1906993	29 Sediment	PSD & Settling Rate	Completed
EB1907622	35 Sediment	Metals, TBT & TOC	Completed
EB1906982	25 Sediment	PSD & Settling Rate	Completed
EB1907624	12 Sediment / 8 Water (rinsate)	Metals, TBT & TOC	Completed
EB1907810	6 Sediment	Metals, TBT & TOC	Completed
EB1909443	28 Sediment	Elutriate Re-batch - TBT, Zineb & Metals	Completed

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Workorder	Matrix	Analysis Assigned	Due Date
EB1907628	19 Sediment	PSD & Settling Rate	Completed
EB1907630	36 Sediment	PSD & Settling Rate	Completed
EB1907633	28 Sediment	PSD & Settling Rate	Completed
EB1907638	11 Sediment	PSD	Completed
EB1910608	21 Sediment	Triplicate Re-batch - TBT	Completed
EB1907639	4 Sediment	PSD	Completed
EB1907813	6 Sediment	PSD	Completed
EB1909703	21 Sediment	Elutriate Re-batch - TBT, Zineb & Metals	Completed
EB1910331	15 Sediment	Elutriate Re-batch - TBT & Zineb	16/05/2019
EB1910617	15 Sediment	Elutriate Re-batch - TBT, Zineb & Metals	24/05/2019

Table 2-4 Summary of secondary laboratory (NMI) workorder status

Workorder	Matrix	Analysis Assigned	Due Date
ADV102_190321	4 Sediment	Metals, TBT & TOC	Completed
ADV102_190321/1	2 Sediment	Re batch Metals, TBT & TOC	Completed
ADV102_190328	4 Sediment	Metals, TBT & TOC	Completed
ADV102_190328/1	2 Sediment	Re batch Metals, TBT & TOC	Completed

2.3.3 ADCP retrieval and deployment

During the field trip both ADCPs were retrieved, downloaded and redeployed. The method used to retrieve the ADCPs varied from that outlined in the SAP (Advisian, 2018) as follows:

1. The automatic buoys attached to the ADCP frames were triggered from the transponder unit on the Eastern Voyager located ~100m from the know position of the ADCP:
 - a. The buoy attached to ADCP 1 buoy successfully deployed to the surface and was clearly visible floating on the surface after a couple of minutes
 - b. The buoy attached to ADCP 2 was successfully triggered but remained just below the surface but observable from the surface by personnel on all vessels.
2. On both ADCPs, a diver was deployed from the Brynda.
3. The diver detached the anchor from the ADCP frame and placed a float line on the end of the chain to allow for reattachment during re-deployment.
4. The diver untangled the surface float rope on ADCP 2.
5. The diver then attached an uninflated lift bag to the ADCP frames and inflated the bag using air from a separate cylinder carried by the diver.
6. The air in the lift bag made the ADCP and frame easier to retrieve by personnel on the surface.
7. The diver returned to the surface and was picked up by the Brynda.
8. Once the Brynda was clear, the White Shark maneuvered to the ADCP buoy position, retrieved the buoy line and lifted the ADCP and frame to the surface using the onboard winch. The ADCP was secured to the side of the vessel and all ropes/lift bags were secured.
9. The White Shark then maneuvered toward the Eastern Voyager located nearby and the ADCP was transferred to the Eastern Voyager crane hook and detached from the White Shark.
10. The White Shark shifted position well away from the Eastern Voyager and the Eastern Voyager lifted the ADCPs onto the duckboard and secured the instruments ready for steaming back to North West Island.
11. The Eastern Voyager travelled back to North West Island for ADCP cleaning and download.
12. The deployment involved the Eastern Voyager lowering the ADCP unit and frame to the seafloor as close as possible to the buoyed ADCP anchor line using the 'endless line' technique.
13. A diver was deployed from the Brynda to re-attach the ADCP to the anchor line and detach the anchor line buoy, and then return to the vessel.

It is proposed that future retrieval and deployment of the ADCPs will utilise the non-diving techniques outlined in the SAP (Advisian, 2018).

2.4 Results and observations

2.4.1 Summary of sites visited

A total of 237 discrete sites were targeted for sediment sampling from the four priority remediation areas at Douglas Shoal. A total of 267 samples (includes triplicate and duplicate samples) were sent to the laboratories for analysis for chemical and physical characteristics. A summary of the sediment sampling in each priority area is provided in Table 2-5 and Figure 2-15 to Figure 2-19.

Table 2-5 Summary of the number of sites where sediment samples were collected from each Priority Area

Priority Area	Number of sites visited	Triplicate sites	Duplicate sites	PSD sites	Settleability sites
A	97	3	5	72	15
C	45	2	1	38	10
E	38	1	0	33	8
F	45	0	1	37	7
Reference	12	1	1	11	5
Totals	237	7	8	191	45

Of the 237 sites, 39 sites that had been sampled during previous field trips were re-visited, and 198 sites visited were new sites not previously investigated. Of the 237 sites, 48 sites were outside the priority areas. Twelve sites well outside the grounding footprint (Reference Sites) were visited.

Particle size distribution analysis was undertaken for sediments from 191 sites (a total of 210 samples analysed for PSD when triplicates and duplicate samples are included) and settleability analysis was undertaken for sediments from 45 sites.

At 15 of the 237 sites spread across each of the priority remediation areas, triplicate and duplicate samples were collected to facilitate intra and inter laboratory Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) comparisons. Collection of duplicate and triplicate samples at Douglas Shoal presented challenges as follows:

- Sediment depths measured by the diver were on average less than 10cm (see Section 2.4.3)
- The collection of three samples (three separate full sample tubes) at many sites was restricted by the quantity of sediment available in proximity to the diver (<10m)

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- Given the scarcity of sediment, the collection of samples at some sites presented logistical issues and a potential health and safety hazard during high current periods. These were associated with the drag during descent and traverse due additional sampling equipment, and the additional weight during ascent which affected diver buoyancy.

Additional QA/QC information on eight inter-batch laboratory analyses of Standard Reference Materials (SRM) was undertaken.

2.4.1.1 Preliminary laboratory results

As shown in Table 2-6, preliminary results of laboratory analysis (as at 24 April 2019) indicate that TBT has been found in sediment at levels above relevant guidelines (i.e. Upper Sediment Quality Guideline (SQG-High) and Sediment Quality Guideline Value (SQGV) as set out in Simpson et al (2013)) and is mostly confined to distinct subareas within Priority Area A where the ship initially hit the shoal.

Table 2-6 Preliminary results of laboratory analysis for TBT (as at 24 April 2019)

Sediment Quality Criteria	Site/s #			
	Priority Area A	Priority Area C	Priority Area E	Priority Area F
TBT > 70 µg Sn/kg*	A3-1, A3-3, A3-4, A3-5, A3-11, A4-9, A4-10, A4-11, A5-5, A5-7, A5-9, A6-1, A6-2, A6-3, A6-7, A6-8, A6-9, A6-10, A6-11, A7-7, A8-6, A8-9, AX-2	CX-9		EX-7
TBT > 9 µg Sn/kg+ and < 70 µg Sn/kg*	A3-5, A3-6, A3-10a, A4-4, A4-5, A4-6, A5-3, A5-4, A5-6, A5-11, A6-4, A6-8a, A6-12, A7-1	C2-4, C2-10, CX-8		

* SQG-High, + SQGV, # TBT data was normalised to 1% organic carbon, dry weight

Douglas Shoal Remediation Planning

Sediment Field Report

Figure 2-15: Locations of sediment sampling sites in Priority Area A

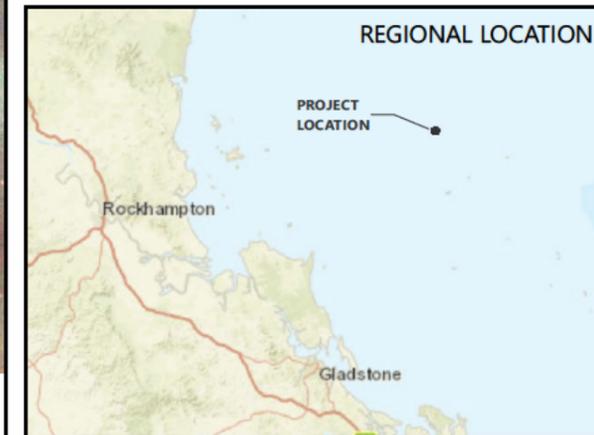
- Sediment sampling location
- Priority area A
- A
- A - outside grounding

Source Information:
 Grounding footprint, Priority areas
 Cardno 2017
 Previous AFP sampling
 Costen et al 2017
 Seafloor reflectance imagery
 EOMap 2019

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PREVIOUS AFP SAMPLE LOCATIONS WHERE CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

Number of paint flakes per sample

- > 20
- 5 - 20
- 1 - 4

Concentration of Copper

- > 270 µg Cu/kg
- 1 - 65 µg Cu/kg
- > 270 mg Cu/kg
- 65 - 269 mg Cu/kg
- 1 - 65 mg Cu/kg
- > 270 mg Cu/kg

Concentration of TBT

- > 3500 µg Sn/kg
- 70 - 3500 µg Sn/kg
- 5 - 69.9 µg Sn/kg
- < 5 µg Sn/kg
- > 3500 µg Sn/kg
- 70 - 3500 µg Sn/kg
- 5 - 69.9 µg Sn/kg
- < 5 µg Sn/kg

Concentration of Zinc

- > 410 µg Zn/kg
- 1 - 200 µg Zn/kg
- > 410 mg Zn/kg
- 200 - 410 mg Zn/kg
- 1 - 200 mg Zn/kg

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Douglas Shoal Remediation Planning

Sediment Field Report

Figure 2-16: Locations of sediment sampling sites in Priority Area C

- PREVIOUS AFP SAMPLE LOCATIONS WHERE CONTAMINANTS DETECTED**
- Number of paint flakes per sample**
- 5 - 20
 - 1 - 4
- Concentration of Copper**
- ▲ > 270 mg Cu/kg
 - ▲ 65 - 269 mg Cu/kg
 - ▲ 1 - 65 mg Cu/kg
- Concentration of TBT**
- > 3500 µg Sn/kg
 - 70 - 3500 µg Sn/kg
 - 5 - 69.9 µg Sn/kg
 - < 5 µg Sn/kg
- Concentration of Zinc**
- > 410 mg Zn/kg
 - 1 - 200 mg Zn/kg

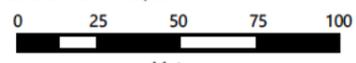
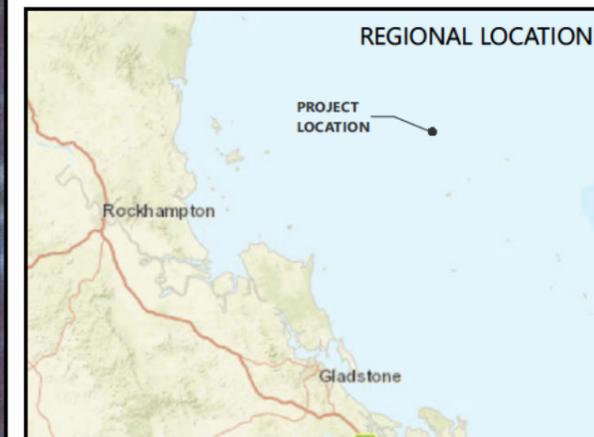
- ✕ Sediment sampling location
- C
- Priority area C
- C - outside grounding

Source Information:
 Grounding footprint, Priority areas
 Cardno 2017
 Previous AFP sampling
 Costen et al 2017
 Seafloor reflectance imagery
 EOMap 2019

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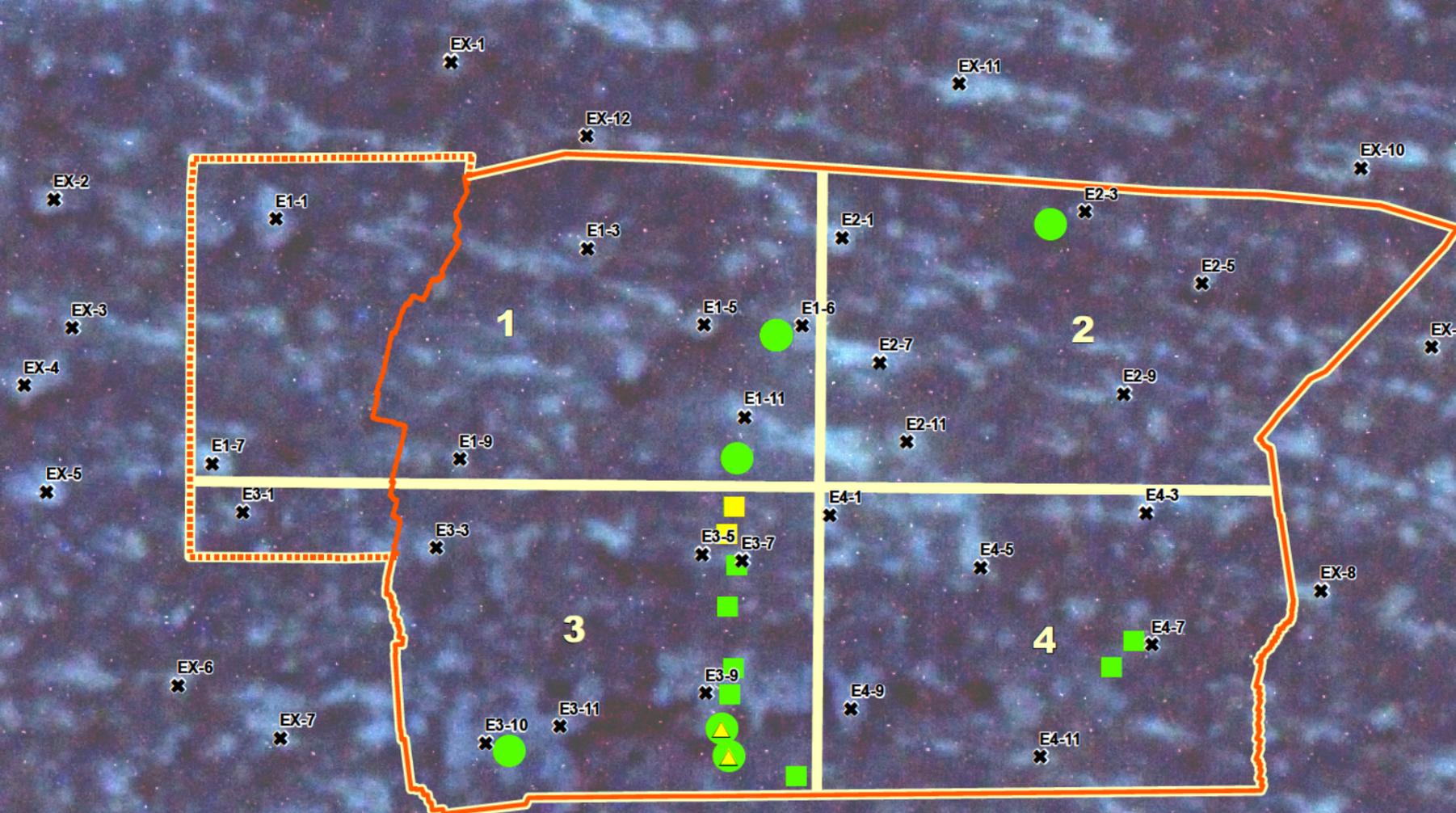



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Douglas Shoal Remediation Planning

Sediment Field Report

Figure 2-17: Locations of sediment sampling sites in Priority Area E



Area E

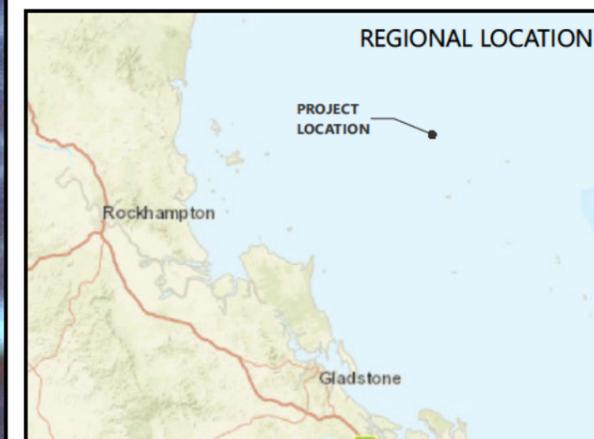
- Sediment sampling location
- Priority area E sampling subarea
- Priority Area E
- E - outside grounding footprint

Source Information:
 Grounding footprint, Priority areas
 Cardno 2017
 Previous AFP sampling
 Costen et al 2017
 Seafloor reflectance imagery
 EOMap 2019

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PREVIOUS AFP SAMPLE LOCATIONS WHERE CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

Number of paint flakes per sample

- 1 - 4

Concentration of Copper

- > 270 mg Cu/kg
- 65 - 269 mg Cu/kg
- 1 - 65 mg Cu/kg

Concentration of TBT

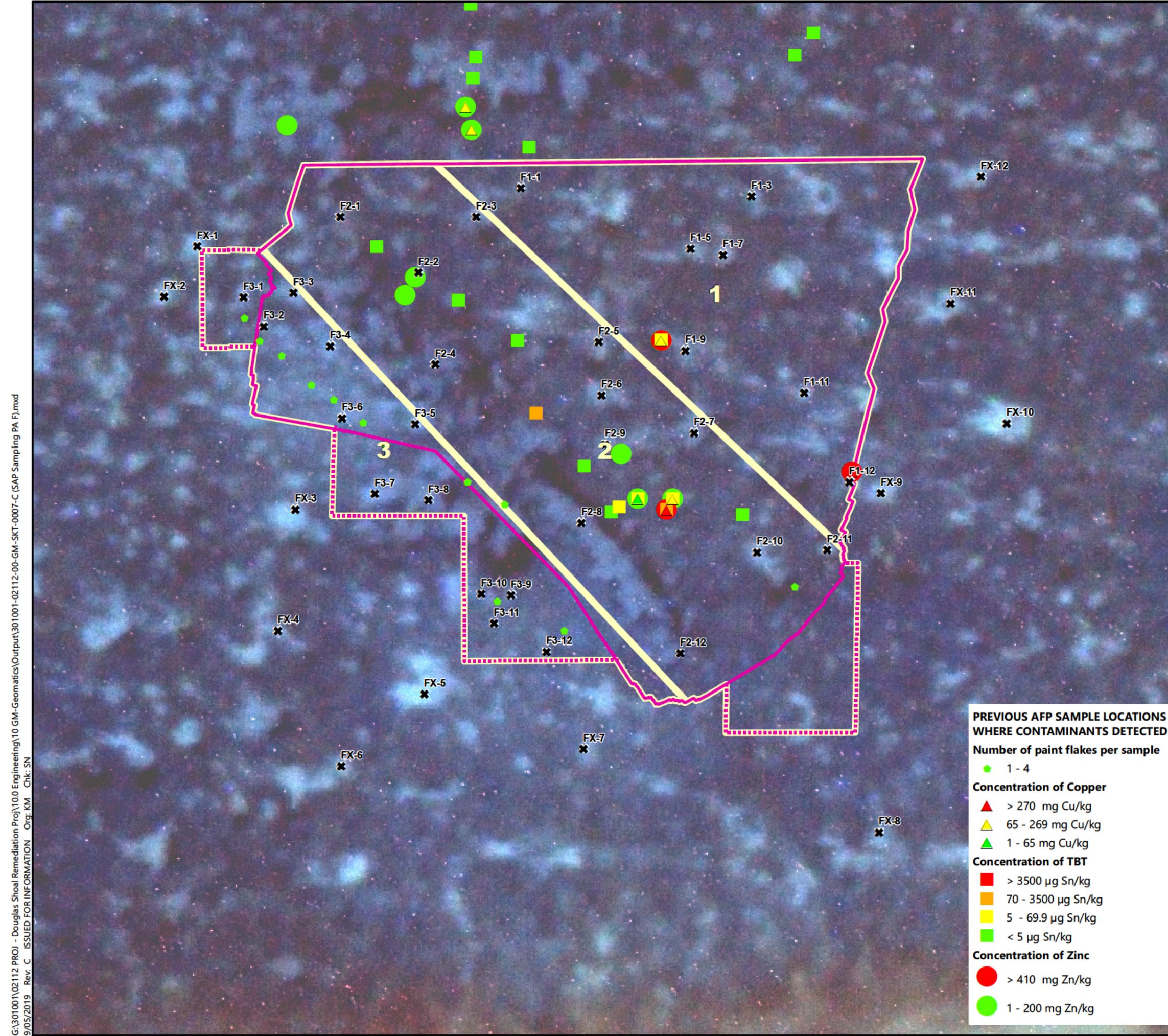
- > 3500 µg Sn/kg
- 70 - 3500 µg Sn/kg
- 5 - 69.9 µg Sn/kg
- < 5 µg Sn/kg

Concentration of Zinc

- > 410 mg Zn/kg
- 1 - 200 mg Zn/kg

Douglas Shoal Remediation Planning Sediment Field Report

Figure 2-18: Locations of sediment sampling sites in Priority Area F



- ✖ Sediment sampling location
- ☐ F
- ☐ Priority area F
- ☐ F - outside grounding

Source Information:
Grounding footprint, Priority areas
Cardno 2017
Previous AFP sampling
Costen et al 2017
Seafloor reflectance imagery
EOMap 2019

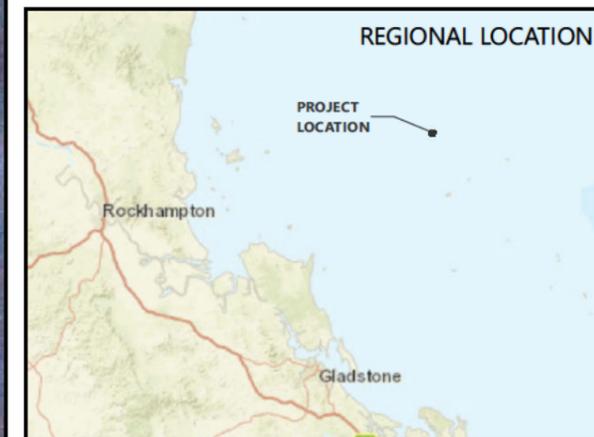
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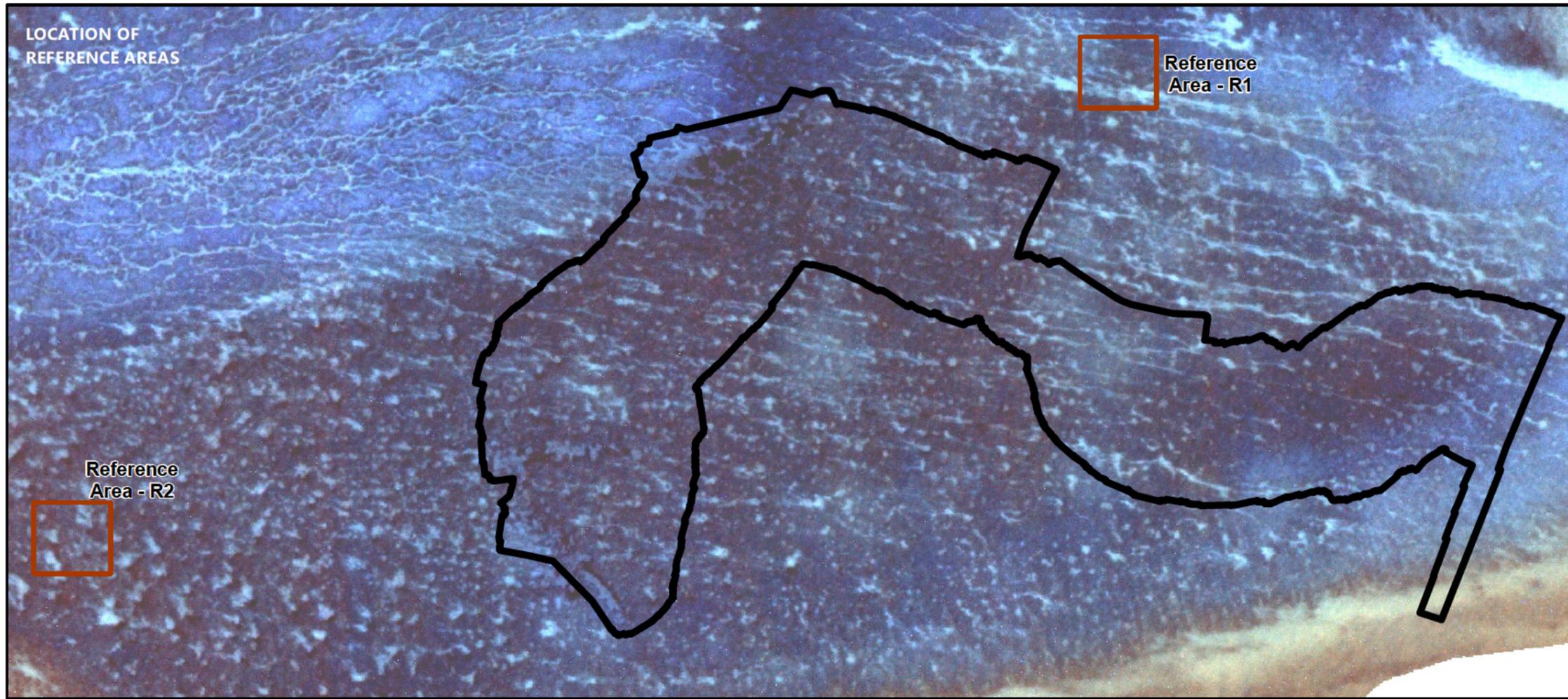


- PREVIOUS AFP SAMPLE LOCATIONS WHERE CONTAMINANTS DETECTED**
- Number of paint flakes per sample**
- 1 - 4
- Concentration of Copper**
- ▲ > 270 mg Cu/kg
 - ▲ 65 - 269 mg Cu/kg
 - ▲ 1 - 65 mg Cu/kg
- Concentration of TBT**
- > 3500 µg Sn/kg
 - 70 - 3500 µg Sn/kg
 - 5 - 69.9 µg Sn/kg
 - < 5 µg Sn/kg
- Concentration of Zinc**
- > 410 mg Zn/kg
 - 1 - 200 mg Zn/kg



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LOCATION OF REFERENCE AREAS



Douglas Shoal Remediation Planning Sediment Field Report

Figure 2-19: Locations of sampling sites in the Reference Areas

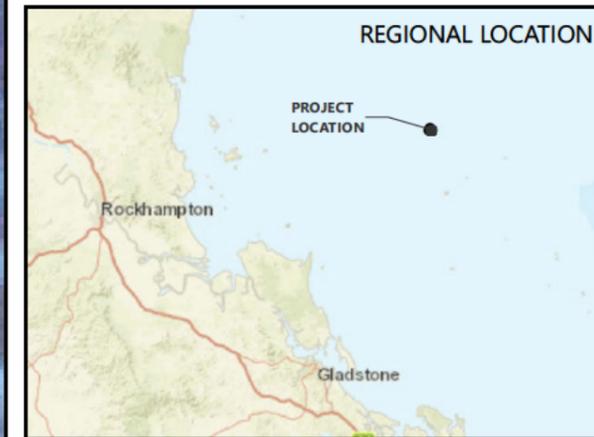
- * Sediment sampling location
- Reference areas
- Grounding footprint

Source Information:
Grounding footprint, Priority areas
Cardno 2017
Seafloor reflectance imagery
EOMap 2019

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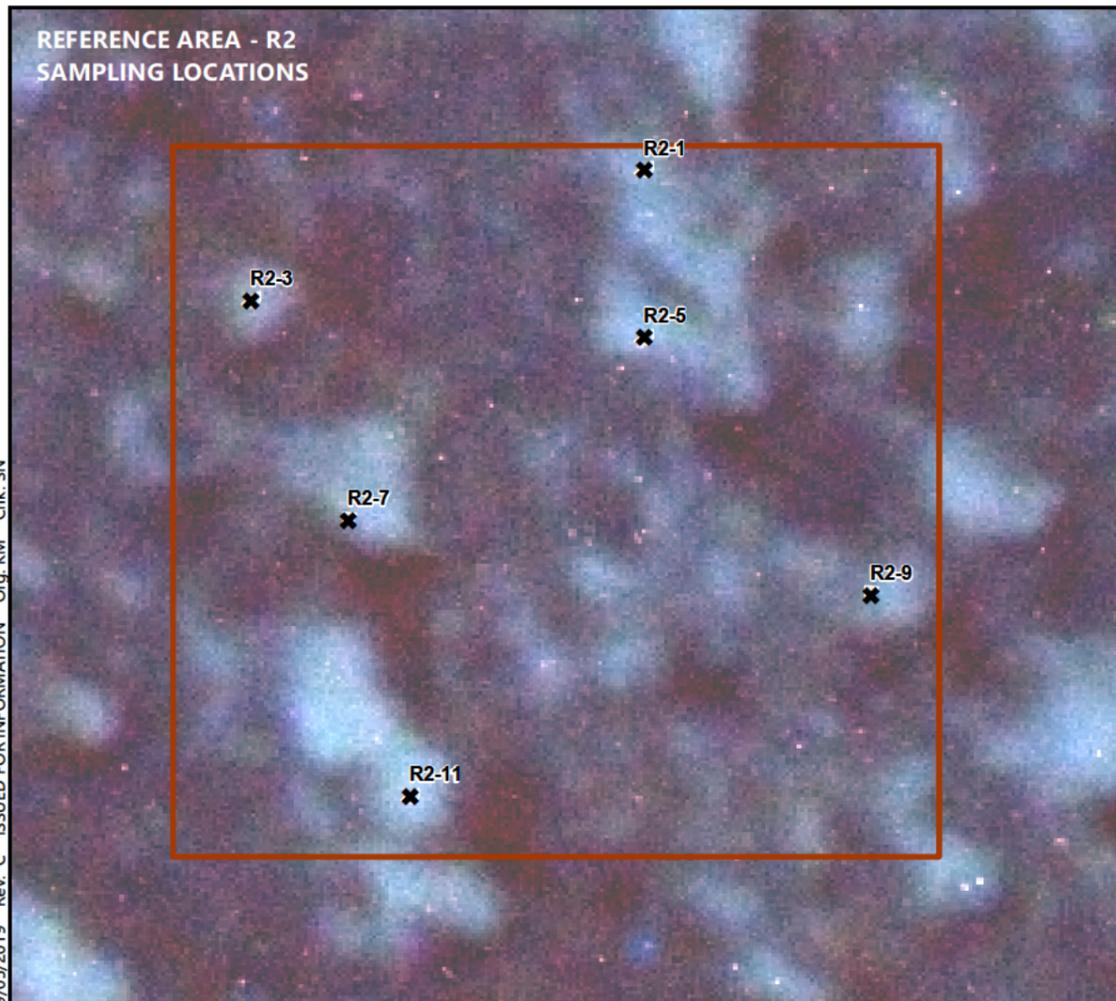
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Coordinate System: GCS GDA 1994
Datum: GDA 1994
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0 50 100 150 200
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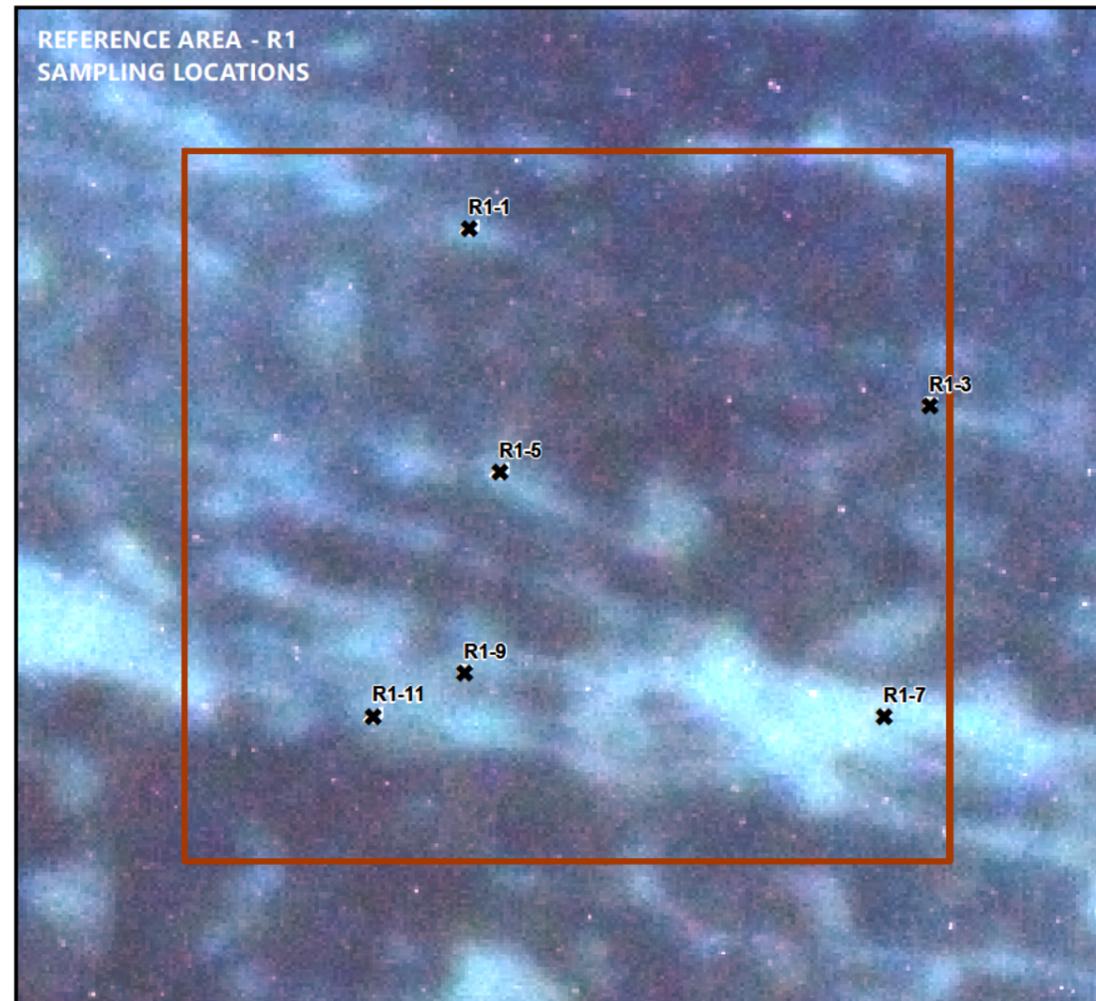


Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intemap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User

REFERENCE AREA - R2
SAMPLING LOCATIONS



REFERENCE AREA - R1
SAMPLING LOCATIONS



2.4.2 Vessel tracks

During the 12 days of work at Douglas Shoal the work vessels covered approximately 100 kilometres per day each (a total of >1200km over 12 days) which included travelling to and from the shoal and manoeuvring to each site for diver drop off and pick up. An example of vessel tracks in Priority Area A is provided in Figure 2-20.

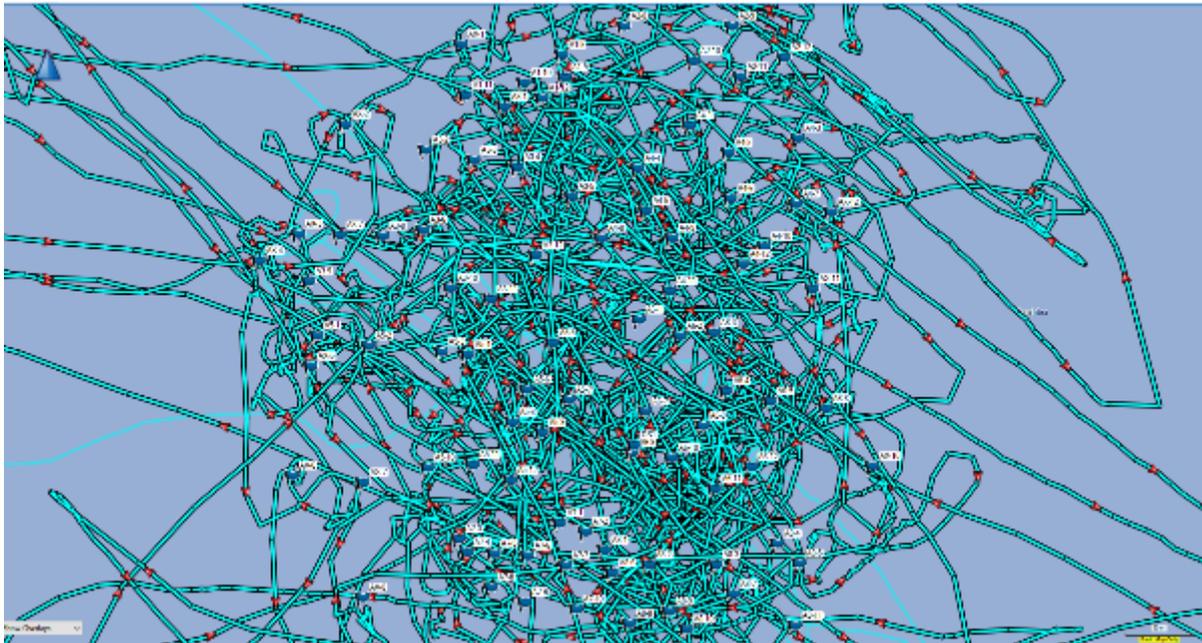


Figure 2-20 Example of the GPS tracks in Priority Area A for the Brynda

2.4.3 Depth of sediments

The method used to measure the depth of the sediments involved the diver hammering a scaled (5cm scale) stainless steel rod into the seafloor at five random locations within 10m of each sediment collection site (Figure 2-21).



Figure 2-21 Diver hammering in scaled stainless steel rod in Priority Area F to measure sediment depths

The depth of sediment at each of the sampling sites ranged from 5mm to 400mm, averaging 73mm across all sites (Table 2-7 and Figure 2-22). The areas AX and FX contained the deepest sediments, averaging 99.5mm and 114.8mm, respectively. The sampling sites in these areas were located outside of a priority area, and in some cases in deeper water. The sediment depths may be greater at these sites due to the lower energy environment found in the deeper water which may allow for more settlement.

Of the areas sampled, Priority Area A had the shallowest sediments. This may reflect the structure and location of the area. This site is the most uniform of the priority areas in terms of seafloor structure and is the most exposed of the priority areas in terms of prevailing winds and swell. This may cause resuspension of sediments rather than the accumulation at this location.

Table 2-7 Summary statistics for the depths of seafloor sediment measured by divers at each sampling site

Survey Area ID	Number of samples	Mean (mm)	Median (mm)	Minimum (mm)	Maximum (mm)	Standard Deviation	Standard Error
A	425	60.2	50	5	350	43.9	4.8
AX	60	99.5	100	20	200	49.1	14.2
C	165	76.2	50	5	400	72.3	12.6
CX	60	69.3	50	5	250	44.2	12.8

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Survey Area ID	Number of samples	Mean (mm)	Median (mm)	Minimum (mm)	Maximum (mm)	Standard Deviation	Standard Error
E	130	65.3	50	5	350	37.2	7.3
EX	60	67.1	50	25	200	43.5	12.5
F	165	85.6	100	5	250	47.3	8.2
FX	60	114.8	100	20	300	48.1	13.9
Reference	60	78.1	75	10	150	38.1	11.0
Summary	1185	73.0	50	5	400	50.3	3.3

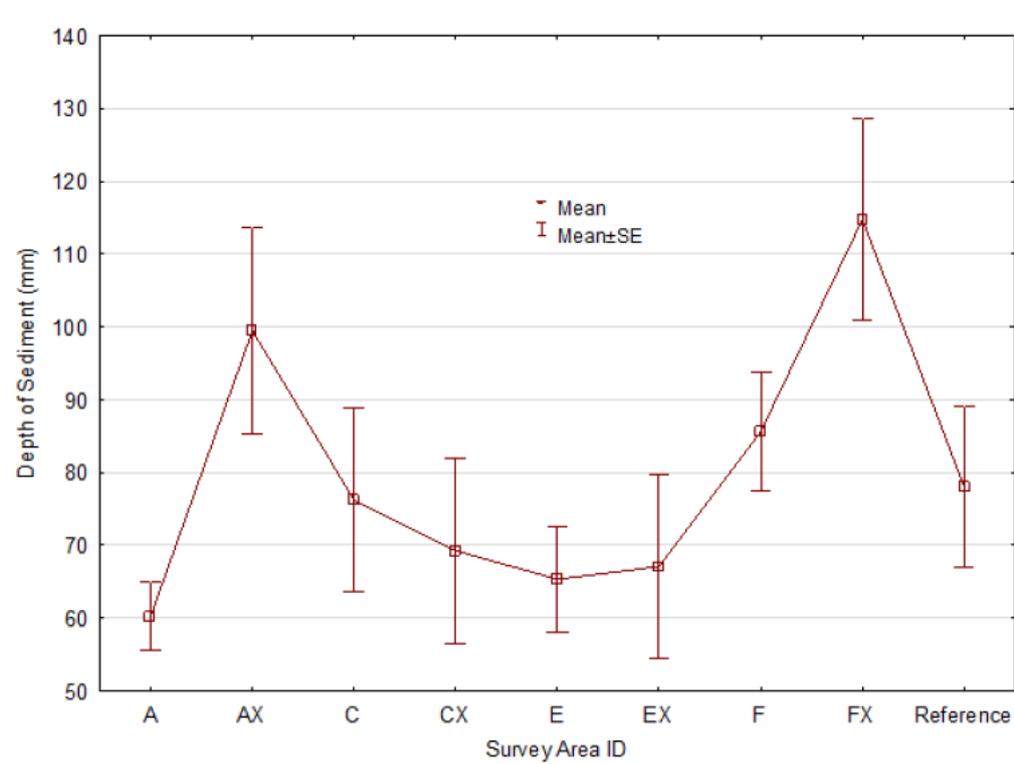


Figure 2-22 Graphical representation of the mean depths of sediments (mm) in each sampling area

2.4.4 Fauna

A cornucopia of protected fauna was observed during the 12 days spent at Douglas Shoal and in transit between Douglas Shoal and North West Island. Given the high abundance of fauna near the sea surface, vessel speeds when approaching, maneuvering on, and departing the shoal were lowered to reduce the risk of fauna strike.

Fauna observations were incidental, and fauna was not commonly identified to species level. A summary of the fauna observed during the fieldwork is provided in Table 2-8.

Table 2-8 Fauna observed at Douglas Shoal and surrounds

Fauna	EPBC Act* Status	Number Observed	Activity
Green Turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>)	Vulnerable	24	Basking on the surface or swimming
Olive Sea Snake (<i>Aipysurus laevis</i>)	Listed	22	On surface
Other sea snakes (Banded Sea Snake etc.)	Listed	5	On surface
Tiger Shark (<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>)	Not listed	2	Swimming at Douglas Shoal
Tawny Nurse Sharks (<i>Nebrius ferrugineus</i>)	Not listed	7	Swimming at Douglas Shoal
Bottlenose Dolphin, Common Dolphin	Listed	20+	Bow riding or feeding - spotted while transiting between North West Island and Douglas Shoal

*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

2.4.5 Human visitation

During the 12 days on site at Douglas Shoal 13 vessels were sighted within 2km of the diving operations. Many of the vessels were less than 10m in length and were either drift fishing or spearfishing. The weather during this period was exceptional – predominately 10kts wind and less than 0.5m (Figure 2-23) swell which meant the 40-60km distance from the mainland to the Shoal was easily traversed by most vessels. No low-level aircraft were observed flying over the shoal.

2.4.6 Tides and currents

The start of the field trip was planned such that most of the sediment collection would occur during the neap tidal cycle to minimise exposure of the divers to high currents and deeper water. This allowed for diving to continue across the entire tidal cycle with a short 1-1.5-hour break during the principal water level change (high current period), 1-2 hours after the high or low tide.

The last two days of the field trip coincided with the start of the spring tidal cycle. This required that diving activities be suspended for several hours in the periods during the largest change in water levels (i.e. approximately one hour after the change in the tide) due to high currents. This period coincided with high tides in the morning and low tides in the afternoon which also limited the amount of daylight hours available during the slack of the tides to undertake sediment collection.



Figure 2-23 Calm weather on Day 13 of the field trip

2.4.7 Evidence of natural recovery

Divers observed evidence of the ship grounding, noting large areas of exposed bare substrate that were covered in a fine layer of sand and angular rubble, or areas of large angular rubble overlaid on solid substrate. No evidence of ship hull fragments or AFP flakes were observed by divers.

An example of the angular rubble found at the initial grounding sites in Priority Area A is provided in Figure 2-24, which is typical of the rubble found in the grounding areas.

Examples of bare substrate sparsely covered or fully covered by large angular rubble patches were observed in all priority areas:

- At site F2-8 in Priority Area F where the Sheng Neng sat on the Shoal for approximately six days (Figure 2-25) a large expanse of rubble, bare of any re-growth of benthic organisms extends for over 100m and is approximately 25m at its widest
- At site C3-3 in Priority Area C where the Sheng Neng was pushed up onto the shallow section of the Shoal (Figure 2-26), very little regrowth was observable.

In both areas there was sparse growth of macro algae (*Sargassum spp.*) only on the edges of the rubble and coarse sand patches.

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Figure 2-24 Sediment collected from Site A6-2 in Priority Area A (sampling tube (left) mixing bowl (right))



Figure 2-25 Image of the seafloor in Priority Area F (site F2-8)



Figure 2-26 Image of the seafloor in Priority Area C (site C3-3)

Divers reported (and underwater panoramas confirmed) that some areas appear to have ‘unnatural’ scars or gutters e.g. at site A3-3 in priority area A (Figure 2-27) or in the Reference Area – site R1-1 (Figure 2-28). Many of these areas are outside of the physical impact zone as described in Negri *et al*, 2010 – *Grounding of the Shen Neng1 on Douglas Shoal: Multibeam Sonar Bathymetry and Towed Video Assessments*. This implies that in some unimpacted parts of the shoal areas of bare substrate and large flat featureless expanses exist. Divers noted (and videos confirmed) that macroalgae appears to grow in the middle of the sediment patches, not just on the edges as noted within some impacted areas (refer to Figure 2-28).



Figure 2-27 Channel of 'unnatural' appearance, Area A (Site A3-3), outside areas of physical damage per AIMS (2010)



Figure 2-28 Channel of 'unnatural' appearance in the Reference Area (site R1-1)

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2.4.8 Macroalgae

The macroalgae *Sargassum spp.* was found growing prolifically on the shoal, covering areas of consolidated sediment and rock in stands up to 1.5m high in places (Figure 2-29). The algae tended to be sparser in Priority Area A where the substrate is very uniform and more exposed to wave, and wind driven wave conditions (Figure 2-30).



Figure 2-29 View of the typical algal community at Site F2-9 in Priority Area F



Figure 2-30 View of the typical algal community at Site A5-12 in Priority Area A

3 Lessons learned

The fieldwork provided the opportunity to gain valuable knowledge regarding conditions at Douglas Shoal that are likely to be relevant to future activity for the remediation project. A summary of these is provided in Table 3-1 as 'lessons learned'. Relevant HSE incidents are reported separately through project management reporting.

Table 3-1 Fieldwork lessons learned

Challenge	Issue	Solution
Voice communications	Intermittent and unreliable mobile phone coverage when at North West Island and Douglas Shoal. Vessel to vessel radio contact is intermittent between Douglas Shoal and North West Island.	Mobile phones should utilise the Telstra network which has coverage as far as North West Island but not at Douglas Shoal. Satellite phones used for communications between the team and office. Where work teams are separated, satellite phone should be carried on the separated vessels to enable communication in emergency situations. Future stages of the Project may consider sourcing technology to boost the network signal.
Email access	No access available without network stability.	Future stages of the Project may consider sourcing technology to boost the network signal.
Diverse team of subcontractors	Communication breakdown between teams.	Ensure clear lines of communications are established prior to mobilisation and re-iterated during pre-start meetings especially during periods of rapid scope changes.
Open nature of Douglas Shoal	Activities at the Shoal are impacted upon by wind, waves and currents during most of the year, causing delays in mobilisations.	Consideration of more infrastructure installed on/near the Shoal during extended work periods (Stream 2) such as moorings.
Equipment and personnel transfer between vessels while at Douglas Shoal	Due to the lack of protection from weather and sea conditions at the shoal, transfers carry HSE and equipment loss risk.	Avoid, or if not possible to avoid, minimize the transfer of equipment and personnel at Douglas Shoal. If conditions are appropriate, in water transfer at Douglas Shoal is preferable.

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Challenge	Issue	Solution
		<p>Undertake transfers at sound mooring or anchorage locations (such as at North West Island).</p> <p>For future stages of the remediation project and dependent on remediation activity, consider installation of dedicated moorings at Douglas Shoal to provide for vessel stability when transfers occur.</p>
Anchoring on Douglas Shoal	Anchoring was not possible for the fieldwork vessel configurations due to very loose substrate and large areas of smooth rock which did not provide adequate anchoring points.	<p>Fieldwork activities utilise 'live' boating techniques unless in low current (turn of the tide or neap tides) and low wind and swell conditions.</p> <p>For future stages of the remediation project and dependent on remediation activity, consider installation of dedicated moorings at Douglas Shoal to allow for periods of down time and reduce fuel use.</p>
Vessel anchoring and mooring arrangements at adjacent areas	Vessels anchoring and mooring arrangements at North West Island carry HSE and equipment loss risk through vessel interactions with each other and/or fringing reef, particularly during periods where weather and sea conditions change rapidly.	<p>Use existing moorings at North West Island where available and appropriate to do so with consideration given to (amongst other things) vessel collision.</p> <p>For future stages of the remediation project and dependent on remediation activity, consider installation of dedicated moorings at multiple locations at North West Island to provide appropriate, available mooring options.</p>
Sample storage and transfer to Gladstone via Heron Island	Inadequate sample storage facilities (freezers and fridges) on vessels may mean that sample holding times are exceeded. The Heron Island Ferry does not run every day and the timetable changes between seasons. There is some difficulty in communicating with Heron Island regarding sample transfers.	<p>For large sampling programs, ensure that large storage facilities (freezers and fridges) are available.</p> <p>Communications solutions noted above.</p>

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Challenge	Issue	Solution
Sample transfer to Gladstone via Heron Island	Sample transfer is not available by ferry on weekends and noting typical laboratory closure on weekends, some risk exists that sample holding times will be exceeded.	<p>Scheduling of activity to ensure that samples are transferred to Gladstone on weekdays and that samples are kept frozen.</p> <p>Organise alternative transport to Gladstone.</p>
Large distance from Douglas Shoal to the mainland	Transfers removes one vessel from work operations, thereby reducing sampling efficiency and requiring use of fuel reserves.	<p>Utilise existing services such as the Heron Island ferry where available to reduce transfer time.</p> <p>Schedule activity such that personnel transfer requirements are minimised.</p>
Abundant fauna	Interactions with fauna carry HSE risk.	<p>Limit vessel speeds in sensitive locations.</p> <p>Ensure protocols for interactions with fauna are communicated and adhered too. For example, the wearing of shark shields on all divers to limit interactions and protocols to manage shark sightings such as halting work and shifting locations.</p>

4 Preliminary findings

- The sediment sampling completed across the full extent of the priority remediation areas will support a robust assessment of the current state of the shoal with respect sediment conditions, including particularly sediment depth, particle size and contamination, noting that this will be further supported by the visual assessment works.
- In conjunction with visual assessment works it is likely that priority remediation areas may be further delineated using the sediment fieldwork information.
- It appears that evidence of the impact of the grounding still exist at Douglas Shoal with consideration of the correlation between areas traversed by the Sheng Neng 1 and areas that appear (based on the fieldwork) to be affected:
 - Preliminary results indicate that TBT exists in sediments at levels above relevant guidelines, mostly confined to distinct subareas within Priority Area A (i.e. where the ship initially hit the shoal) noting that this will be confirmed through ongoing analysis
 - There appears to be a difference in sediment type for affected areas (more angular rubble compared to course sand and cobbles), noting that this may be further supported through laboratory analysis and the visual assessment.
- Fieldwork identified that Douglas Shoal incorporates large flat areas that are relatively featureless and 'unnatural' scars or gutters occur both within and outside of the priority remediation areas. Given that there is no baseline condition assessment (prior to the grounding) for Douglas Shoal, this may implicate some challenges for the delineation of impacted areas both spatially and in terms of relative importance, noting that the visual assessment may support this consideration.
- Although there was variation across Douglas Shoal, the depth of sediment was generally limited. While the understanding of sediment depth may be further supported by visual assessment work, given the fieldwork information and dependent on remediation techniques, it is unlikely that vertical distribution of contaminants in sediment in priority areas will be of high relevance.
- Douglas Shoal is a relatively unprotected environment for fieldwork with changeable weather, sea conditions and an abundance of fauna. The shoal is commonly affected by both significant weather systems (such as cyclones) and local rapidly changing conditions. As these elements cannot be avoided, they need be managed through a balance of minimisation of exposure and careful planning for work (including for emergency situations) and particularly with consideration of vessel interactions and HSE risk.

5 References

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Simpson SL, Batley GE and Chariton AA, 2013. *Revision of the ANZECC/ARMCANZ Sediment Quality Guidelines*. CSIRO Land and Water Science Report 08/07. CSIRO Land and Water.



Appendix A
Site specific sediment sampling information

Advisian

Abbreviations
Sample Collector: ██████████
Sample Processor: ██████████
Tidal state: Rising - R, Dropping - D, Slack - S, Low - L, High - H
Current state: Nil - N, Low - L, Medium -M, Strong - S
Sediment type: Fine Sand - FS, Sand - S, Coarse Sand - CS, Rubble - R, Pebbles - P

Sample Number	Priority Area	Sample ID	Sample Day	Date and time	Sample Collector	Sediment Processor	Tidal State	Current State	Underwater Visibility (m)	Sampling Depth (m)	Sediment Type (in order of dominance) and %age	Coraline Algae present (Y/N)	Evidence of paint flakes	Paint Flakes Collected	Photos taken (Panorama and Log)	Depth of Sediment measurement (mm) 1	Depth of Sediment measurement (mm) 2	Depth of Sediment measurement (mm) 3	Depth of Sediment measurement (mm) 4	Depth of Sediment measurement (mm) 5	Depth of Sediment measurement (mm) additional/s	Snakes (count)	Turtles (count)	Sharks (count)	Vessels (count)	General comments	Weather Observations	Longitude (Degrees Decimal Minutes)	Latitude (Degrees Decimal Minutes)
45	A	A8-1	4	10/3/19 1135	██████	██████	H	L	25	15.2	CS	N	N	N	Y	50	75	50	25	50					PSD and settleability		151 39.5609	23 06.0541	
46	A	A8-5	4	10/3/19 1145	██████	██████	H	N	25+	19	FS/CS	N	N	N	y	5	50	75	50	5					Cient sample		151 39.6593	23 06.0576	
47	A	A3-1	4	10/3/19 1245	██████	██████	D	M/S	20	15	FS/CS	N	N	N	Y	20	20	20	20	20					PSD and settleability No USBL fix due to Thru Water Coms interference On mark of DGPS		151 39.512	23 5.872	
48	A	A3-7	4	10/3/19 1255	██████	██████	D	M/S	20+	15.7	CS	N	N	N	Y	100	20	20	20	20					USBL fix		151 39.4455	23 05.9148	
49	A	A3-5	4	10/3/19 1315	██████	██████	D	M/S	20+	16.7	CS	N	N	N	Y	25	25	25	25	-							151 39.5488	23 05.9113	
50	A	A3-3	4	10/3/19 1330	██████	██████	D	M/S	25	15.9	CS	N	N	N	Y	25	25	25	25	25					Duplicate samples (D1/D2)		151 39.5041	23 05.8950	
51	A	D1	4	10/3/19 1330	██████	██████	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					Duplicate samples (D1/D2)		151 39.5041	23 05.8950
52	A	D2	4	10/3/19 1330	██████	██████	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					Duplicate samples (D1/D2)		151 39.5041	23 05.8950
53	E	E3-1	5	11/3/19 0835	██████	██████	R	L	25+	14.8	CS/R (small)	Y	N	N	Y	75	100	100	100	50					Rubble covered in CA		151 38.8092	23 05.9552	
54	E	E3-5	5	11/3/19 0855	██████	██████	R	L	-	14.5	S/CS/R (small)	Y	N	N	Y	100	100	100	50	50					Rubble covered in CA Cient sample		151 38.8927	23 05.9639	
55	E	E3-3	5	11/3/19 0900	██████	██████	R	L	25+	14.9	CS/R (small)	Y	N	N	Y	25	50	50	50	100					Rubble covered in CA Cient sample		151 38.8418	23 05.9597	
56	E	E3-9	5	11/3/19 0910	██████	██████	R	L	25	15.3	R	N	N	N	Y	50	50	50	100	200					Grounding type rubble From big expanse of rubble - ground zero?		151 38.8973	23 05.9884	
57	E	E3-11	5	11/3/19 0920	██████	██████	R	L/M	25	15	P	N	N	N	y	200	50	50	100	100					Impact site		151 38.6882	23 05.9947	
58	E	E3-7	5	11/3/19 0930	██████	██████	R	L/M	-	15.3	CS	N	N	N	Y	100	100	50	50	25					PSD and settleability		151 38.9066	23 05.9629	

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Abbreviations

Sample Collector: [REDACTED]
 Sample Processor: [REDACTED]
 Tidal state: Rising - R, Dropping - D, Slack - S, Low - L, High - H
 Current state: Nil - N, Low - L, Medium -M, Strong - S
 Sediment type: Fine Sand - FS, Sand - S, Coarse Sand - CS, Rubble - R, Pebbles - P

Sample Number	Priority Area	Sample ID	Sample Day	Date and time	Sample Collector	Sediment Processor	Tidal State	Current State	Underwater Visibility (m)	Sampling Depth (m)	Sediment Type (in order of dominance) and %age	Coraline Algae present (Y/N)	Evidence of paint flakes	Paint Flakes Collected	Photos taken (Panorama and Log)	Depth of Sediment measurement (mm) 1	Depth of Sediment measurement (mm) 2	Depth of Sediment measurement (mm) 3	Depth of Sediment measurement (mm) 4	Depth of Sediment measurement (mm) 5	Depth of Sediment measurement (mm) additional/s	Snakes (count)	Turtles (count)	Sharks (count)	Vessels (count)	General comments	Weather Observations	Longitude (Degrees Decimal Minutes)	Latitude (Degrees Decimal Minutes)
157	F	F3-1	9	15/3/19 1345	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	S/H	L	20	15	-	N	N	N	-	50	50	100	100	150								151 38.8528	23 06.0379
158	F	F3-11	9	15/3/19 1355	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	L	20	14.8	CS	N	N	N	Y	100	100	100	100	100								151 38.9093	23 06.1118
159	F	F3-3	9	15/3/19 1405	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	L	20+	14.1	R/CS	N	N	N	Y	50	50	50	50	50								151 38.8667	23 06.0360
160	F	F3-9	9	15/3/19 1415	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	L	20	14.1	CS	N	N	N	Y	50	50	50	50	50								151 38.9064	23 06.0987
161	F	F3-5	9	15/3/19 1425	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	L	20+	14.2	-	N	N	N	Y	25	25	50	50	50			1 (nurse?)					151 38.8923	23 06.0602
162	A	A7-1	10	16/3/19 1215	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	R	L	20+	13.2	CS/R (<5%)	N	N	N	Y	150	150	300	100	200								151 39.5365	23 06.0348
163	A	A7-3	10	16/3/19 1240	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	R	L	20	14.4	CS	N	N	N	Y	20	20	20	30	30								151 39.4908	23 06.0398
164	A	A7-5	10	16/3/19 1250	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	R	N	20	14.3	CS/R	N	N	N	Y	100	100	50	50	50		1						151 39.5050	23 06.0469
165	A	A7-11	10	16/3/19 1300	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	R	L	20	17.9	FS/S	N	N	N	Y	30	30	30	30	30					PSD and settleability		151 39.5002	23 06.0867	
166	A	A7-7	10	16/3/19 1315	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	R	L	20	14.6	S/CS	N	N	N	Y	30	30	30	30	30								151 39.5362	23 06.0494
167	A	A7-9	10	16/3/19 1320	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	R	N	20+	14.2	S/CS	N	N	N	Y	25	25	25	30	30					Random spots, patchy		151 39.5133	23 06.0655	
168	A	A8-3	10	16/3/19 1345	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	R	L/M	20	15.6	CS	N	N	N	Y	25	25	25	25	25								151 39.6108	23 06.0485
169	A	A8-9	10	16/3/19 1355	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	R	L/M	20+	17.6	CS	N	N	N	Y	100	50	50	50	25								151 39.5831	23 06.0664
170	A	A8-11	10	16/3/19 1405	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	R	L/M	20	19.6	FS/S	N	N	N	Y	100	80	80	50	50								151 39.6439	23 06.0758
171	A	A8-7	10	16/3/19 1415	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	R	L/M	20	15.7	S/CS	N	N	N	Y	100	25	25	25	30								151 39.6102	23 06.0625
172	Reference	R2-1	11	17/3/19 0930	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	M/S	20+	15.1	S/CS	Y	N	N	Y	50	50	50	50	50					PSD and settleability High current		151 38.5490	23 06.0359	
173	CX	CX-1	11	17/3/19 0955	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	M/S	20	12.4	R (small) / CS	Y	N	N	Y	100	100	100	100	100					PSD and settleability Pebble rubble		151 39.0141	23 05.7249	

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Abbreviations

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 Sample Processor: [REDACTED]
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 Current state: Nil - N, Low - L, Medium -M, Strong - S
 Sediment type: Fine Sand - FS, Sand - S, Coarse Sand - CS, Rubble - R, Pebbles - P

Sample Number	Priority Area	Sample ID	Sample Day	Date and time	Sample Collector	Sediment Processor	Tidal State	Current State	Underwater Visibility (m)	Sampling Depth (m)	Sediment Type (in order of dominance) and %age	Coraline Algae present (Y/N)	Evidence of paint flakes	Paint Flakes Collected	Photos taken (Panorama and Log)	Depth of Sediment measurement (mm) 1	Depth of Sediment measurement (mm) 2	Depth of Sediment measurement (mm) 3	Depth of Sediment measurement (mm) 4	Depth of Sediment measurement (mm) 5	Depth of Sediment measurement (mm) additional/s	Snakes (count)	Turtles (count)	Sharks (count)	Vessels (count)	General comments	Weather Observations	Longitude (Degrees Decimal Minutes)	Latitude (Degrees Decimal Minutes)	
186	Reference	R2-7 (T3)	11	17/3/19 1220	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Triplicate samples (T1/T2/T3)		151 38.5200	23 06.0567
187	Reference	R2-5	11	17/3/19 1245	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	S/L	N	20	13.5	S/CS	Y	N	N	Y	50	50	50	50	50						Photo of CA No USBL		151 38.540	23 6.041	
188	F	F3-7	11	17/3/19 1300	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	S/L	L/N	20+	12.1	R (small)	Y	N	N	Y	200	200	200	150	100		1 (olive?)				Cient example collected True grounding? CA <0.5%		151 38.8841	23 06.0833	
189	FX	FX-1	11	17/3/19 1305	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	S	N/L	20	13.8	CS/R (<2%)	Y	N	N	Y	100	100	100	100	50								151 38.8460	23 06.0263	
190	FX	FX-9	11	17/3/19 1325	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	S/L	N/L	20	13.5	CS/R	Y	N	N	Y	100	100	150	150	50								151 39.0001	23 06.0827	
191	FX	FX-3	11	17/3/19 1335	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	S/L	N/L	1	13.5	CS/R (<2%)	Y	N	N	Y	250	250	150	150	100						Ca <5% PSD and settleability		151 38.8636	23 06.0875	
192	FX	FX-11	11	17/3/19 1345	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	R	L	20	13.8	CS/R	Y	N	N	Y	50	50	150	150	150	200							151 39.0819	23 06.0452	
193	FX	FX-5	11	17/3/19 1355	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	R	L	20	14.2	CS/R (<2%)	Y	N	N	Y	100	100	100	100	150						PSD and settleability		151 38.8917	23 06.1288	
194	FX	FX-7	11	17/3/19 1405	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	R	L	20	13.2	CS/R	Y	N	N	Y	50	50	50	50	25						CA photo		151 38.9288	23 06.1375	
195	F	F1-12	12	18/3/19 0925	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	L/M	15	15.4	CS/R (<1%)	N	N	N	Y	20	20	20	50	100		3 (2x banded, 1x olive)	1 (green)			USBL accuracy <0.7m	Wind ENE <10 knots Swell <0.5m	151 38.9979	23 06.0806	
196	F	F2-2a	12	18/3/19 0930	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	M/S	15	15.1	R/CS (<5%)	N	N	N	Y	50	50	50	50	50		1				PSD		151 38.9020	23 06.0370	
197	F	F3-6	12	18/3/19 0940	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	M	15	15.1	R/CS (<10%)	N	N	N	Y	100	100	50	50	50								151 38.8846	23 06.0694	
198	F	F3-10	12	18/3/19 0950	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	M	15	15.5	CS/R (<20%)	N	N	N	Y	100	100	50	50	150								151 38.9115	23 06.1100	
199	F	F3-2	12	18/3/19 1000	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	M/S	15+	14.5	CS/R (<10%)	N	N	N	Y	100	100	100	100	100						Anoxic sediment, gravel like		151 38.8657	23 06.0460	
200	E	E3-10	12	18/3/19 1010	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	M/S	15	14.9	R (large) / CS (<5%)	N	N	N	Y	50	50	100	100	100						PSD		151 38.8670	23 06.0016	
201	E	E1-6	12	18/3/19 1020	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	M/S	15	15.2	CS/R (<5%)	Y	N	N	Y (No GoPro)	50	50	50	50	50						Shells and small cones		151 38.9326	23 05.9244	

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Abbreviations

Sample Collector: [REDACTED]
 Sample Processor: [REDACTED]
 Tidal state: Rising - R, Dropping - D, Slack - S, Low - L, High - H
 Current state: Nil - N, Low - L, Medium -M, Strong - S
 Sediment type: Fine Sand - FS, Sand - S, Coarse Sand - CS, Rubble - R, Pebbles - P

Sample Number	Priority Area	Sample ID	Sample Day	Date and time	Sample Collector	Sediment Processor	Tidal State	Current State	Underwater Visibility (m)	Sampling Depth (m)	Sediment Type (in order of dominance) and %age	Coraline Algae present (Y/N)	Evidence of paint flakes	Paint Flakes Collected	Photos taken (Panorama and Log)	Depth of Sediment measurement (mm) 1	Depth of Sediment measurement (mm) 2	Depth of Sediment measurement (mm) 3	Depth of Sediment measurement (mm) 4	Depth of Sediment measurement (mm) 5	Depth of Sediment measurement (mm) additional/s	Snakes (count)	Turtles (count)	Sharks (count)	Vessels (count)	General comments	Weather Observations	Longitude (Degrees Decimal Minutes)	Latitude (Degrees Decimal Minutes)	
250	A	A5-8 (T2)	14	20/3/19 0900	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Triplicate samples (T1/T2/T3)		151 39.5129	23 05.9973
251	A	A5-8 (T3)	14	20/3/19 0900	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Triplicate samples (T1/T2/T3)		151 39.5129	23 05.9973
252	A	A5-10	14	20/3/19 0910	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	L	10-15	16.8	CS/R (<5%)	N	N	N	Y	150	150	150	150	150						Anoxic gravel (low %) (photo)		151 39.4770	23 06.0160	
253	A	A5-12	14	20/3/19 0930	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	M	10-15	16	CS	N	N	N	Y (Photo pan)	10	10	10	10	10						Very little sediment		151 39.5227	23 06.0232	
254	A	A3-2	14	20/3/19 0945	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	M/S	15	17	CS	N	N	N	Y	20	20	20	25	25									151 39.4851	23 05.8914
255	A	A3-4	14	20/3/19 1030	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	S	15+	15.5	CS	N	N	N	Y (No GoPro)	20	20	20	20	30						No GoPro		151 39.5269	23 05.9035	
256	A	A3-12	14	20/3/19 1040	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	M/S	15+	15.9	P/CS (<2%)	N	N	N	Y	25	25	25	25	25						PSD		151 39.5349	23 05.9338	
257	A	A3-6	14	20/3/19 1045	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	M/S	15	16.5	CS/R (<2%)	Y	N	N	Y	50	50	50	50	50		1							151 39.4748	23 05.9257
258	A	A3-8	14	20/3/19 1105	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	M/S	15	15.5	CS	N	N	N	Y	25	25	25	25	50									151 39.4664	23 05.9226
259	A	A3-10a	14	20/3/19 1115	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	M/S	15+	15.6	CS/P/R	N	N	N	Y	150	100	100	100	100		1 (olive)					Some anoxic gravel		151 39.4909	23 05.9478
260	A	A1-2	14	20/3/19 1130	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	M/S	15	13.9	CS	N	N	N	Y	150	150	150	150	150									151 39.5180	23 05.8152
261	A	A1-4	14	20/3/19 1135	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	M/S	15	15.1	-	N	N	N	Y	25	25	25	10	10						Aborted due to current		151 39.5424	23 05.8027	
262	A	A1-6	14	20/3/19 1215	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	M/S	15	13.8	CS	Y	N	N	Y	20	20	15	15	15									151 39.5459	23 05.8284
263	A	A1-8	14	20/3/19 1225	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	M/S	15+	14.7	CS/R (<1%)	Y	N	N	Y	100	100	100	50	50			5 (green)						151 39.5473	23 05.8581
264	A	A1-10	14	20/3/19 1340	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	L	15	13.6	CS	N	N	N	Y	10	10	10	10	10			1 (green)						151 39.5021	23 05.8016
265	A	A1-12	14	20/3/19 1345	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	L	20+	14	CS/R (<1%)	N	N	N	Y	25	25	25	25	25							Duplicate samples (D15/D16)		151 39.5331	23 05.9529

Appendix B

Daily Site Diaries

Publication note: Appendix B not publicly released

Appendix C

Dive Logs

Publication note: Appendix C not publicly released